that they could not give answers which they would otherwise be able to make. Under these circumstances, he must decidedly but respectfully appeal to his honorable friend, the member for Mayo (Mr. Moore) not to proceed with his motion at the present time.

Mr. Christian Joined in the appeal which had been made by his H'n colleague (Mr. Hown.) He believed that the negotiations between the two countries were at the present moment in a favorable condition, and, as he was sure that the Hon. gentleman would not wish to arrest the progress of those negotiations, he (Mr. Cheetham) hoped that he would not press his motion.

Mr. J. Ewair said that there was among his constituency a strong feeling that nothing or ght to be said or done in that house which would in the stightest degree interfere with those negotiations for a pacific solution of

ONER said that the feeling against a discussion

serican question was not confined to Liversvery general: ("Hear, hear," and a slight
the opposition benches.) M. S. strongly
a discussion which he thought could do no
ideclined to adort this suggestion, and proove, by way of a nondment to the order, the
oblution:—

cilowing resolution.—
That the conduct of her Majesty's government, in the differences that have risen between them and the government of he United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approximation of this House.

He put the very i-sues, he said, which had been raised

be the manner or which they had endeated their own honor; but how, he asked, had her biasety's government trudicated theirs? Lord Cisrebola must not be permitted, he said to bake a scapegoat of the government, the people, and the crown of England.

The ATTORNY OFENERAL after commenting with some warmth upon the indications of personal feeling against Lord Clarendon in the speech of Mr. Moore, observed that his question involved legal considerations to which that gentleman appeared to have given little attention. The government were charged, he observed, with having infraged, first, international my, and, secondly, the municipalities of the Chited States. He joined issue with Mr. Moore, he said, upon both these points; and, after a short exposition of the former law, confirming it by reference to the manner in which the American government had reted in relation to Nicaragua, he applied it to the facts of the case. The persons intended to be enlisted, he observed, were not American citizens, in the proper sense of the term, but British subjects who had emigrated to American and political refugees from larope, and if these men desired to leave the United States, provide the municipal law of the States was not violated, they could be received into our service without any infraction of international law. But it was aid that men were emisted on the American soil, which we contrary to the law of the United States. This, however, never was intended by the British government, ed, he asserted, was never, in fact, done. The United Indicates of the State and be denied on the authority Mr. Crampton and the Consuls, that any such illegal insteads the bit was never in fact, done. The United States at one of the state in the secondary was never and the supervisor of the british government were sufficient and the Consuls, that any such illegal hermont had take place with the sanction of the mandaries of the United States.

SF F. Diasses, in considering the position in which we now in the surface of the states, and pointed out w erroneous, but which Lost Clarendon had maintained in high tone. If her Majesty's government, he observed in conclusion, were not justified in the clandestine and secret scheme they had set on foot and carried out for the purpose of evaning the neutrality law of the United States, the dismessal of our Minister was perfectly right on the part of the American government, and we must submit to an indeptity and an insult in consequence of the age of our own. He would vote for the resolution.

Mr. J. Fulliances observed, with reference to the close

Mr. J. Prinzimonio observete, with reference to the close of Sir F. Thesiger's speech, that there was no part of public law better ascertained than that any State which had a pretence to independence had a right to inset upon the the recall of an ambasator. The law of the United States, therein differing from the English law, allowed the enistancent of ame ican subjects in foreign service, if the contract was not made on American soil; and he inseted that all Lord. Charendon's directions from the beginning had been, "Take care not to infringe the law of the Smited State." The true arguments upon which the question rested were, first, if any wrong was done it was without the anction or encouragement of Lord Charendon; secondary, the only evidence which how of that any offence had been committed was otherly worthless.

Mr. Baniza completed that the honor of the country had been completed, not on account of the disminster had been vinitiested and factified by her Sajesty's government free charge against Mr. Crampton, he observed, was that of giving his sanction to the seatoring of American subjects from their allegance, and alluring them mo a foreign service, which he contended, upon the authority of Vattet and short publicits, was a very grave offscine against the law of his promised of the acts of British against existent had been with the chart of the law of the l

long continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factories of the republic invited the assistance and co operation of a small body of citizens from the State of California, whose presence, as it appears, put an real at once to civil war, and restored apparent order throughout the Territory of Micaragua.

Thus the bonorable gentleman the member from invernessshire has laid do vn in otherce of the United States adortine which the United States do not lay down in their own detence. (Hear, hear.) He asserts what has been disclaimed both by Mr. Marcy and the President. The law of the United States has been, I apprehend, clearly laid down by my honorable and learned friend the Attorney General—except that he did not state it so high as he might have done—that it is within the competence of a citizen of the United States to leave the territory of that country with the avo wed object of taking service in the army of a foreign State, provided he does not emist orengage himself within the territory of the United States. (Hear.) With regard to the Foreign Enlistment act, the holorable gent eman has adverted to the army which this country had in its pay in 1813, at the close of the great war, and when our mill ary force was very great, and he has argued that it was quite unnecessary to have recourse to fareign soldiers to recruit our ranks during the war with Russia. But it is at the beginning of a war much more than at the end of a war that the difficulty in recruiting a British army is found. (Hear, hear.) The government of that day thought, and I think justly, that, looking at the difficulty of raising our English forces with the rapidity that was necessary, it was desirable not to have recourse to fareign soldiers to recruit our ranks during the war to which the benorable gentleman has reterred, and to see whether we could not draw to our standard those subjects of other countries who were disposed to make c that was an incorrect description. The first movement was made by parties who resided within the United States, many of whom were British subjects, ohers being Germans who had taken part in the Schleewig-Holstein war, and others, foreigners who, from the force of political circumstances, had taken refuge in that country, who wrote to express their desire to take part in the war. Poes the hon, gentleman mean to say that it was not the bounden duty of the government to write that letter? The government felt that great caution was necessary in accepting these offers. They were aware of the neutrality laws of the United States, and they were anxious that nothing shoul? be done to infringe them. They thought it right to secure that the fact of a depot being opened at Halifax, where the British Crown had an undoubted right to open a depot, should be communicated to Mr. Crampton, at Washington, Mr. Crampton having sent these offers to which I have alluded to her Majesty's goversment. They therefore directed Sir G. Le Marchaut to place himself in communication with Mr. Crampton, who that Mr. Crampton, knowing every hing that was being done, might take care that nothing was done in violation of the sovereign rights or municipal law of the United States. Buth Sir G. Le Marchaut and Mr. Crampton, were enjoined to avoid anything that might be construed it to a violation of the laws of the United States. In that spirit the government acted, and in this spirit they believed that their officers had acted up to the letter and spirit of the instructions they had received, and, therefore, Lord Clarendon in the obspatch of April 50, said he felt it to be his duty to abstain from recaling these officers, because there was nothing in his opinion to justify their recall. How did Mr. Crampton act? Mr. Crampton communicated to the government of the United States to take service in her Majesty's army; and here is the answer to the hypothetical case put by the honorable member for Invenses him and the law of this country, and suipose th

in acts which her Majesty's Minister at Washington and her Majesty's government were bound to disavow—when it was found that persons, professing to act with authority they never received from her Majesty's government or Mr. Crampton, her Najesty's Minister at Washington, were doing acts tending to conscromine friendly relations between the two countries, and which it was impossible strictly to defend, whatever the letter of the law with regard to enitstement might be, her Majesty's government avowed their determination to put an end to the scheme of obtaining the services of those who were decirous of leaving the United States, by opening a depot at Haifata. It has been demined that any avology of explanation was offered to the United States government which could be considered satisfactory. The apology said to be no apology does not admit act; to have been done under the authority which gray just cause of complaint; but the terms of the apology were these:—

The undersigned mind, in the first histance express the particle of the control of

If that stood alone, I should say Mr. Buchanan was satisfied with the explanation given by her Majesty's government—with their apology. In case any axis had been done in violation of United States law, and the decision they had come to to abandon all these proceedings, to avoid any cause of offence. But it did not stand alone. That despatch was crossed by one on its passage to this country from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, insisting on satisfaction, in ignorance of the explanation and aporogy it contained. Mr. Buchanan received that despatch of Mr. Marcy, but did not in hit is nocessary to give it to Lord Clarendon, although he was directed to do so; and it is impossible to doubt that he abstained from so doing because he felt that the despatch, which, as he terms it, "he should have great emisfaction in transmitting to his own government," was likely to terminate, and, as we think, ought to have terminated the whole affair. (Hear, hear.) To show the spirit in which we received the remonstrances of the United States government, and our anxiety to avoid everything which could give just cause of offence, I will read a few lines of the despatch of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, on the 16th of November, in which he enys:—

Before I proceed to offer any remarks upon this despatch, it will be pupper to state that when it was read to me by Mr. Buchatan I had no cognizance of Mr. Marcy's despatch of the

lifth of July, to which it alindes, and of which a copy was also transmitted to you; and, upon my observing this to Mr. Buchanan, he said he hash of reached hissary to communicate the question that had arisen between the two powersments. Other, hear?

Now, I think this passage clearly shown that the impression made upon Mr. Bubhanan's mind by the receipt of the despatch frommate the conciliatory and we had used to the control of the despatch frommate the conciliatory and we had used not of deference to the opinions of the government of the United States would be entirely satisfactory, and remove all cause of complaint or remonstrance. I know it is said subsequent transactions occurred, but the whole rests on no other foundation than that some persons were paid who had gone to Halifax with the expectation of being received as recruits in her Majesty's service, and were not so received in consequence of the determination to bandon the scheme altogether, in deference of the feeling of the Unite States government. Money was paid to them, not for the purpose of enfasting them for their loss of time and xpenses incurred in a fruttless fourney. (Hear, hear.) will not read the despatch which counterbalances that cead by the Hon, and learned mentaber for stamps of the countries. Hear, hear.) I will not read the despatch which counterbalances that cead by the Hon, and learned mentaber the state of the states government. Hose we countries. Hear, hear.) They have done nothing by any heety, hareb, or even unguarded expression which phoses them in the wrong, a case any of these cities of the Such as the state and the state allowed the first shall not be brought to a satisfactory and peaceful results. Hear, hear.) They have done nothing by any heety, hareb, or even unguarded expression which phoses them in the wrong, a case any of these cities of Mr. Crampton and the country, would have been received. Her Majesty's government felt that these assertions were entitled to infanitely greater weight that he evidence addocted again for Stamford and others—that of dismissing the American Ambasyador at the Court of St. James, a gentleman with whom we had no personal cause of offence, and whose presence was desirable to the interests of both countries, ina-much as he was authorized to enter its negotiations with her Majesty's government for the settlement of various important questions. No doubt it was the bounden duty of the Ministry to uphold the honor of the country, but they should also act with forethought and manily prudence; and it would ill become them to plunge two kindred nations in the borrors of war through hasty and ill considered actions of dignity. (Hear, hear.) The House would mest faithfully interpret the feelings of the country by declaring that the national honor was entirely untouched (hear, hear), and that the government, in adopting moderate counsels, had acted in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of both nations. (Cheers.)

Sir F. Timssora, in explanation, observed that the right honorable Baronet was mistaken in supposing that he (Sir F. Thesiger) had urged the dismissal of the American Minister. What he had said was, that in consequence of the government being entirely in the wrong throughout these proceedings, they had compelled the English people to submit quietly, and without the thought of retaliation, to the indignity offered to them by the dismissal of the British Minister. (Hear.)

Sir J. Watsu moved the adjournment of the bebate.

ment was to be repeated in this way at that time of mig he could have no alternative but to agree to it; yet would do so on the distinct understanding that the coasion should be resumed that day, (Tuesday). The debate was then adjourned.

ment was to be repeated in this way at that time of night, in the could have no alternative but to agree to it; yet he would do so on the distinct understanding that the discussion should be resumed that day, (Tuesday). The debate was then adjourned.

In the evening of the lat inst, the adjourned debate on Mr. Moore's amendment for goign into the Committee of Supply was recurned by the latter, the adjourned debate on Mr. Moore's amendment for goign into the Committee of Supply was recurned by my the state of the control of the striking from the table, there was no Parliamentary ground for shrinking from this discussion. He was opposed, he said, to the Foreign Ethistment Act, believing that it was unsound in principle, and that any attempt to act upon it, booking at the municipal law of the countries where the emistment of the countries where the emistment would probably take place, would lead to serious international disputes; but his opinion as to the conduct of the government would not be infloenced by that objection. Having adverted to certain charges brought against the American government by Lord Charendon at a carry date of the correspondence on the part of the Charlest States, he proceeded to argue that in organizing an extensive system of "persuacion" to in done men to enlist in our army, both the municipal law of the Charlest States and international law had been violated by the British authorities, whose construction of the American law, he contensed, would render it inoperative. Writers upon international law had been violated by the British authorities, whose construction of the American aw, he contensed, would render it inoperative. Writers upon the part of Mr. Box no. "him and the state of the foreign for the part of the law." He was not his business, he said, to defend Mr. Chaling, or even president the letter as well as spirit of that law. It was not his business for the foreign legion, which was unfirmed to the later of the busines, and that he had for the business and that he had for the busin

an insult—has been put upon England by the government of with or without a sause if with a carse, it ought to be confissed; if without a cause, it ought to be resented. (Cheera.) Sir, I am bound to any that upon this question my feelings are af such a nature that it weight be throught for no towned with a furch negative being the motion of motion which are not not made with a furch negative should be an another than the conduct of her laigesty's government in regard to enlistment in annota has not entitled them to the approval of this House. Nor do I mean simply to take my atund when I say, I am likely to vote with the honorable member for Surfal Narwick and the honorable member for Surfal Narwick to me—that we are not called upon to say "Age" or "No" to that question. The question which you, sir, will put from the chair—that we should go into Committee of Supply—gives to the matter the technical parliamentary aspect of what is called the previous question, but at the which have been bestowed upon the henorable member for laive, with respect to the time of bringing forward his motion. (Hear, hear.) Yet the question is one of the greatest difficulty. I cannot say that there is no inconvenience attending a motion when criticises or a seals transactions with a foreign country but, before declaring the question which after go country but, before declaring the question which after go country but, before declaring the question when the thick of the motion in the face of the world, and whether the House thed, or at least those midvidual monitories, and the thick of the subject of the subject of the world, and whether the House thed, or at least those midvidual monitories, and the subject of the

dipkinacy in a state of half animation: (lieux.) Why do you not appoint any of the content of th

is for the way word in the discussion. In the first place, I will for the year word in the grace from these Blue Books, and the chapter and verse. If I do not quote much, it is because it would be unreasonable in new to trespass upon the mistigence of the House. In the next place, I forbear to discuss the question of international law, not that I think it unimportant, because I hold that no position is less defensible and Lo Pretension less tenable than that we may exclude the question of international law from the cents eatient of the subject from the freelost and that we may exclude the question of international law from the cents eatient of the subject from the freelost in the practical view of the case which? have prescribed it myself. I am sorry to say what the propertions that I haz to its support, as embodying my conscientious convictions, are unfortunately propositions which attach very strong blame to the conduct of the government. Sr., I shall not attempt to qualify those opinions by any expressions of regret. These things are of inthe value in hostile discussion. It is better for a man to speak my properties of the British government. (Hear hear) I do not speak the properties of the British government. (Hear hear) I do not give the properties of the British government. (Hear hear) I do not give the properties of the British government. (Hear hear) I do not give the properties of the is and high efficiency in Mr. Crampton to presente conevariance conveys by Lard Carcolomic, and the same
how, and high of the practice contentions. The bottom
concellents, in 6th oft practice contentions. The bottom
agrees in these papers any nativestom to Mr. Crampton
act to practice concentrate, and the law collest qualtime are papers and proper and properly and the
latter in the everying, and did not never that appear.
The argued most be reasoned these lastly, but the first
there is in the law of the collect qualthe argued most be reasoned these lastly, but the first
there is in treat black Charcolom in treated Mr. Crampton
active the most of the law of

Whether a wrong has been done, therefore, is the ques-tion upon which we have to fail back. I maintain that if a wrong has been done that wrong has not been atoned for by the apology. Let me say two things, which will shorten my part in the discussion. In the first place, I count of his conversations with Mr. Marcy, substance of his communications with the He says he told Mr. Marcy that to the in had been addressed to him by persons in the nad invariably replied by referring them to of the act. After stating those provisions, but free trade being a very good thing. It might proerly be applied to recruiting who, upon receiving a remuterative price for the passage, effered to take persons
of the British dominions. Well we taid held of this conelliest despatch to Mr. M Bonaid, carried it with great
dies to the American Minister, who reed the indignant
of ancest feroceous terms in which the offer of Mr.
argus McDonaid was repudiated. Upon the offer of Mr.
argus McDonaid was repudiated. Upon the offer of Mr.
argus McDonaid, and it will not be very uncharitable atarguer it was written to Angus M'Bonaid, and it will not be very uncharitable atarguer it was written for the purpose of
being exhibited to Mr. Marcy, was regarded by that genten an as an important fact, and led to the empression of
great satisfaction on the part of the American government. Let ue say! was very sorry tobear the cyflicions of the hourrable and learned member for Loomuster. (Mr. J. G. Thritmone) upon the conduct of the
American government upon this subject. If peace be our
object, together with the unintenance of the choose of
lingham, (hear, hear.) I would ask whicher the atomment of those objects are premoted by private members
etting themselves up as judges of the conduct of the
American government? will give my judgment upon the
connect of that government upon the question before us